NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1875.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

# THE LOUISIANA DISCORD.

THE RADICAL LEADERS ANNOYED BY THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

DENUNCIATION OF THE REPORT-THE FACTS OPENLY CHARGED TO BE FALSE-EVERY EFFORT TO BE MADE TO NEUTRALIZE ITS EFFECT-SENATOR MORTON OF THE OPINION THAT THE COMMITTEE | till to-morrow night. DID NOT HALF DO THEIR WORK-HE BELIEVES THE RETURNING BOARD LEGAL, THE WHITE LEAGUE AN ARMED BODY OF INTIMIDATORS, AND THE OPPOSITION TO KELLOGG VERY HOSPITABLE TO COMMITTEES AND CORRESPONDENTS-THE PARTY IN THE FUTURE.

### [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. - Administration office bolders and members of the Radical Administration party in Congress do not hesitate to express their spinions in regard to the New-Orleans report of Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, and the fact need not be disguised that the criticisms are anything but favorable. The report is discussed on every side, and although its effect on the country has not yet reached the partisans in Washington, it is easy to see that it is a source of great annoyance to the foremost managers of the party. Every effort will be made to neutralize its effect and break its force, and to this end and for this reason more than any ether, a Committee composed wholly of Radicals has been selected for a new pilgrimage to the scene of discord. The Attorney-General has no faith whatever in the accuracy of the sub-Committee's report, and says it is impossible for anybody to make a full and impartial report on Louisiana affairs who has not studied the case in all its bearings and in the light of all the facts from the start. He believes that the Committee were not impartial and that their going to New-Orleans was wholly unnecessary. Congress, he thinks, has all the information necessary for intelligent action, and if longer delay occurs and greater troubles ensue, it will be the fault of the Legislative and not the Executive branch of the Government.

Senator Morton, who is probably the foremost and best informed of the Administration men in Congress, speaks of the sub-Committee's report in a most earnest manner, and in such terms as would indicate a mind not wholly tranquil. The sub-committee was never to his liking, and he knew from the moment they were selected what kind of a report they would make. He does not accuse them of any dishonest or unfair intentions and says their personal character stands high, but he thinks they have been prejudiced and misled, and also, that their opportunities for ascertaining the true condition of affairs in Louisiana were very limited. The report, he says, is false as to the White Leaguers, false as to intimidation, and false as to the Returning Board. He says it is most difficult to get at the facts in Louisiana. The opponents of Kellogg are most vigilant in their efforts to prejudice their opponents; they are rich and very hospitable, and he thinks that hospitality with newspaper correspondents and members of Congressional committees is more potent than anything else; and while he does not say that hospitality was potent in the present case, he says he knows it has been in other cases in

As to the White League, Senator Morton is very emphatic in his opinion and very severe on the Committee. He says the White League is an armed force, and that the Committee might as well say that the Ku-Kiux was a political body of men of peaceful habits. The League is very strong, and, even as far back as the 14th of September, numbered 7,000 or 8,000 men in Louisiana alone. It extends through Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and other States, and there is abundant evidence that it has committed acts of brutality and even murder. It was notnecessary to go to Louisiana to learn this.

The Senator was quite as emphatic in regard to the treatment by the sub-Committee of the Returning Board. To any fair-minded man, who has examined the question, there can be no doubt as to that Board, and the Senator thought its legality and the legality of its acts could not be impeached by a Congressional committee. He thought the Committee did not give the subject as full an inquiry as it greed, and that their testimony bearing on that part of the subject was superficial. No full, fair, and unprejudiced case could be made out in a few days' examination. The Committee ought to have gene to the Parishes of Rapides and De Soto, partienlarly to the former.

"No committee of Congress," said the Senator, "going to Louisiana and staying for a few days, can make the country believe that there has been no intimidation in that State. It is not necessary that armed men should stand around the polison election day and threaten the lives of voters. Intimidation may be exercised in many ways. Because the Committee were present on the 4th of January, they think there was no intimidation. It may be and generally is exercised before the day of election; it may be done by bints, by suggestions, by signs, by threats of discharge, and a hundred other ways. The negroes are a superstitious race, and it is easy to influence them through their fears, and nobody knows this so well as the Southern people," The Senator then proceeded to detail the various ways in which intimidation could be practiced, going over speech. The Senator also said that the picture of the skull and cross-bones used by Gen. Logan in his speech was sent to him (Mr. Morton) from the South, and he gave it to Mr. Logan. He said those pic tures, pasted on the doors of colored men, would to timidate them and prevent them from voting. He said very little of the inthidation consisting of personal violence, and yet there was enough of that to highten pegroes from the polls.

When asked what he thought the new Committee would learn, he said they would learn one very fmportant thing. They will show that the object of Wiltz was to organize the House and to connec with the McEnery Senate, which was in the State House at the time of the assembling of the House. and then to recognize McEncry and complete the revolution. The Senator said McEnery had declared that be had 19,000 or 20,000 fighting men ready for work if it was needed. These facts, according to Lie Senator, are beyond question. Mr. Foster of the Sub-Committee heard Dr. McMillan, one of the McEnery United States Senators, say that such was the purpose. During the excitement of organizing on the 4th inst., McEnery made the same acknowledgment to a member of Congress. Mr. Foster wrote the facts to Senator Sherman, who turned the letter over to the President, and it is now in the hands of Senator Frelinghuysen. Mr. Morton thinks that a reference to this ought to have been made in the Sub-Committee's report, or that at least some testimony ought to have been taken on the subject to show the evident intention of Wiltz.

The political herizon, as seen by the Indiana Senators eyes, is by no means cloudy. He thinks the Republican party has yet a great future before it. and that its victories will be no less than they have been in the past. He thinks the conduct of the people of the South and of the Democratic party will unite the North on the old war issues, and that the Republicans will carry every Northern State, He believes there will be a greater war feeling in the North than in 1872, and that the people will show on the Southern difficulties that must be heeded. He referred to the late elections to show the tendency of the Southern people to support the old rebel element. He said he was informed by persons who had taken the trouble to ascerta'n the facts that in the next House of Representatives there will be 86 Rebel officers and soldiers and 22 Union officers and soldiers. He had no doubt that

the XLVth Congress would be as largely Republican

THE NEW COMMITTER TO START TO-DAY-PINCH-BACK TO BE ADMITTED TO THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 17.-Representatives George F. Hear, Frye, and Wheeler, of the Committee on the Affairs of the South, will not start for New-Orleans

Pinchback is expected here on Tuesday. A prominent Republican Senator says Pinchback will be admitted to a seat in the Senate according to the determination of the recent caucus.

SENATOR CONFIDENT OF THE SUCCESS OF THE MR. FOSTER AND THE LOUISIANA REPORT. GREAT INFLUENCE BROUGHT TO BEAR TO INDUCE HIM TO WITHHOLD HIS NAME-MR. G. F. HOAR

ARGUES, COAXES, AND ALMOST THREATENS HIM-HE DECLINES TO BE INFLUENCED, AND IS SUS-TAINED BY LEADING REPUBLICANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The country will probably never know the full amount of its debt to Representative Charles Foster, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee which lately visited New-Orleans, because it can never know the amount of pressure that was brought to bear upon him by some of his party associates, to induce bim to withhold his signature from the report he had assisted in preparing, and which contained nothing but straightforward statement of his honest, deliberate convictions upon the subject. The leader of those, who by arguments, by coaxing, and almost by threatening, moved heaven and earth to make Mr. Foster violate his conscientious convictions of justice and duty, was George F. Hoar of Massachusets, and it is only fair to the other two Republicans of the Committee who did not go to New-Orleans, Messrs. Wheeler and Frye, to say that while if Mr. Foster's name had been withheld from the report, they would probably have voted against its adoption, they did not, as Mr. Hoar did, labor with him to that end.

Mr. Hoar was assisted in his partisan crusade against Mr. Foster's conscience by a few of the foremost Republicans in the House, by all the Republican carpet-baggers, and by several Senators, and more than once it was thought that they would succeed or would force him to resign, in which case the report would never have reached the country. Mr. Foster is sustained by some of the strongest men in the House, among whom may be mentioned Messrs, Blaine, Dawes, and others.

NEW-ORLEANS OPINIONS OF THE REPORT. THE REPUBLICANS CLAIM THAT THE REPORT GOES OUTSIDE THE RECORD-KELLOGG AND HIS AD-HERENTS PREPARING WITNESSES FOR THE NEW

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17 .- The Republicans here ssert that the report of the Louisiana Sub-Committee goes outside the record and that no testimony was brought before them to show the funding of illegal legislative warrants for the displacement of judges by Kellogg or the seizure of arms by the police without process of law. They assert that specific evidence will be adduced to disprove these other allegations of the Committee, which, they say, are based solely on briefs of Democratic counsel. The Picayune says:

sel. The Picayane says:

At the State House Kellogz has been closeted with Marshal Parkard and a few of the leading spirits of the Radical party, it is supposed for the purpose of a consultation to devise ways and means for bringing as many witnesses as possible favorable to their side before the Congressional Committee. The plan, as understood, is to summon one prominent Republican from each parish, with accidental witnesses from particular points.

### A LARGE INDIGNATION MEETING IN CINCIN NATI.

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING THE ACTION OF GEN. SHERIDAN-CONGRESS CALLED UPON TO ABOLISH THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT-

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17 .- A large meeting of citizens was held last night at Pike's Opera House, to protest against the recent action of the military authorities in Louisiana in connection with the organization of the Legislature of that State. Letters were read from Gov. Allen, the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, and Judge Hoadley, expressive of sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and from the Hon. Job E. Stevenson, who expressed a willingness to take part in a meeting to express the public sentiment, but objected to a meeting to protest against the military action. The assemblage was addressed by Mayor Johnson, the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, D. T. Wright, O. J. Dodds, and the Hon. W. L. Converse, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. The following preamble and resolutions

Whereas, It is a part of the current public history of the country that on the 4th day of January, 1875, a General of the Army of the United States detailed an armed body of soldiers with orders to enter the legislative half of the State was engaged in the work of organization, and to compel the withdrawal from said built of persons claiming membership in said body, and who had been admitted to seats, and qualified as members, said orders being executed by said soldiers, thus interrupting the organization of said body, and affording an opportunity to other persons claiming the same seats to enter and occupy the same, and to organiza said Legislature, thus practically determining a contest of the election; and Whereas. A General of the Army has publicly called upon the President of the United States to declare a portion of the people outlaws, and to grant him authority to try, condemn, and punish them by martial law; therefore.

erefore, Resolved. That, as citizens of a republic invested with

Resolved. That, as citizens of a republic invested with the right and charged with the duty of giving earnest tention to public affairs and pronouncing dispassion-te judgment thereon, we regard these events with larm and indignation.

Resolved, That it is essential to the preservation of the ree institutions in the United States, that the unitary over shall at all times be subordinate to the civil ower; that the army shall not be called upon for being that the time that the civil ower; that the army shall not be called upon for being that the course in the lawer in any case.

power shall at all those be subordinate to the evil power; that the army shall not be called upon for Ministed to perform mere police power in any part of the Desart; that he right and duly of preacting the social order within the several States shall at all those be recognized as belonging to the respective State governments, except in the slogle instance provided for by the Federal Constitution, which authorizes the General Government to protect the States respectively against diagnetic violence upon the can of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened.

Resolved, That our judgment of the action of Gen. Sheridan is formed without regard to the truth or faisity of the grounds upon when he has songet to justify it; that upon his own statement of the facts it was an unwarranted and violent usurpation of power, a violation of the Constitution and of his duty as a citizen and as a solder, and we call upon our fellow-citizens throughout the Union not to be misled in the discussion of this grave subject by the recital of alleged wrongful and illegal acts of other persons at other times and places, but to judge the action of the scheduling pon its own merits. Usurpers of power in all periods of history of the stronglic hetween liberty and despotsem have justified themselves by the plea that the public asfety required their usurpation.

Resolved, That the call of Gen. Sheridan for power to

ned themselves by the pica that the public asfety re-quired their manriation.

Resolved, That the call of Gen. Sheridan for power to arrest, condemn and punish the citizens of Louisians by martial law is a gross insult to the people of this coun-try, and deserves a rebuke from the Government and

ry, and the people.

Resolved, That we view with distrust and disapprobation the multiplication of military titles, military offices, and military emolaments, believing that the true military power of the Republic is and should always be its citizen softlery, and that we call upon our immediate representatives in Congress to support the bit recently introduced providing for the aboution of the office of Leutemant-General of the Army of the United States, with an amendment including all oner unnecessary military offices.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be for-

Mesoived. That a copy of these resolutions be for-warded to our representatives in Congress by the Chair-man of this meeting.

#### A LETTER FROM WHITTIER. FEDERAL INTERFERENCE ILL-ADVISED AND DANGER-

OUS-PERILS OF THE NEGROES-SUMNER'S WISE

STATESMANSHIP. From The Boston Journal.
In thy paper of this morning I notice a para-In thy paper of this morning I notice a paragraph stating that mention has been made of a letter from mysel condemning the operations of the Federal force in Louisiana in interfering with the Legislature. I have written no letter on that subject, though it is possible I may have touched upon it incidentally in a note on some other matter. In the absence of full information, I have not been disposed to volunteer the publication of my opinions, but that f regard Governmental interference with the Legislature of a State as, ill-advised and very dangerous is true. Perhaps some recollection of the use made of United States troops in Kansas and Massachusetts in behalf of Slavery may make me more doubliful of the expediency of such a demonstration as that in Louisiana, even when prospried, as it doubtless was, by a desire to prevent "domestic violence" and to protest the colored citisous "domestic violence" and to protest the colored citisous

of the State in the exercise of their rights. But while regretting the action of the force under his command, I am not at all disposed to join in decunciations of Gen. Sherijan, who is above the suspicions of other than honest motives, however mistaken he may have been in his mode of procedure under the difficult circumstances of his position. For some inscrutable reason, whether from a sense of its own incompetence, or of the superior wisdom and statesmanship of the Ex-cutive branch of the Government, the present Compress has seen fit to leave the President to deal with the delicate and official question alone, in despite of his carnestive expressed desire for its action. In the mean time the colored citizens of the State of Louisiana have had every reason to crave protection not alone from avowed enemies but professed friends. Left as they are, between the upper inflistone of ex-save-holding arrogance and hatred and the nether one of corrupt and mercenary officials, for whose conduct they are held responsible, they certainly need whatever consittational protection it is in the power of Congress to afford, and the sooner that body takes definite action on the subject the better will it be for the whola country, and the Republican party in particular.

Who does not now see what the wise statesmanship of Charles Summer clearly discerned at the time, the error of investing so hastily the revolted South with State sovereignty, which neither black nor white were in a condition to exercise with safety to themselves or the Union t Under Territorial government neither Ka-Kiux nor White Leagues, nor the abase of the black man's confidence by unpriacipled adventurers, would have been possible, and we should have been spried the precedent of the United States troops settling questions of membership in the Legislature of a sovereign State. The past is beyond recall; but the right of Congress to secure to Louisiana what she has not had since the Rebellion, a republican form of government, remains.

Amesbury, it is it Mo.,

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE ON THE OUTRAGE. LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 17 .- The State Senate yesterday passed a substitute for the House joint resolution, denouncing the interference of Federal troops in the organization of the Louisiane Legislature. The substitute contradicts the charge of Gen. Sheridan in reference to the White League so far as Arkansas is concerned.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND SPAIN. ARMAMENT OF GERMANY IN THE NORTH OF SPAIN-ONE HUNDRED MEN LANDED FROM THE NAUTILUS AT ZARAUZ-A DENIAL FROM CARLIST SOURCES.

BERLIN, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875. When the additional vessels ordered to be sent to the northern coast of Spain shall have arrived there the total armament of the German fleet in those waters will consist of 50 guns, with a combined horse-power of 6,800.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875. The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Hendaye which states that the German man-of-war Nautiius landed 100 men at Zarauz, on the Spanish coast. They occupied the place after short resistance by

The report that the German corvette Nautilus landed a party at Zarauz is pronounced to be false. The Carlists declare that they would vigorously resist such an attempt. They persistently deny that the Gustav was fired on, and assert that the crew thanked the Carlist officers for assistance rendered. It is believed that the steps taken by Germany will lead to vigorous action on the part of the Spanish Navy against the Carlist position on the Guipuz-

### GLADSTONE ON THE POPE.

HISTORY OF THE POPE'S REIGN-INCREASED SUB-SERVIENCY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHEEGY. LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1875. Mr. Gladstone has written an article on the

speeches of Pope Pius IX., which appears in The Quarterly Review. He sketches the history of the Pope's reign, points out the increased subserviency of the Roman Catholic clergy, and concludes that the mass of the British nation now repudiates the pretensions of the Papacy more eagerly and resolutely than it has done for many

ELECTION FOR THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY. A BONAPARTIST PROBABLY RETURNED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HAUTES-PYRENEES.

The second election for member of Assembly in the Department of the Hautes-Pyrenees was held to-day. Partial returns give M. Cazcau, the Bonapartist candidate, 2,000 majority.

# KING ALFONSO'S POLICY.

ALFONSO TO ASSUME CHIEF COMMAND OF THE DAY OF THE NORTH-PAMPELUNA TO BE RE-LIEVED-DECREES IN REGARD TO THE CLERGY. MADRID, Jan. 17, 1875.

King Alfonso will assume chief command of he Army of the North. He will probably be accompanied to the headquarters of the army by Gen. Jovei-

Strenuous efforts are to be made for the relief of Pampeluna. A movement of troops with this object has

The King has signed decrees relative to the salaries of the clergy, and declared that while giving support and respect to the Catholic clergy, he desires firmly to maintain religious liberty as it exists in the most civil-

The subvention to the clergy has been raised from 3,500,000 to 41,000,000 peretas.

The merchants of Madrid have presented a magnifi-

MODIFICATION OF CRIMINAL LAWS-GEN, PRIMO DE RIVERA TO ACCOMPANY THE KING TO THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875. King Alfonso gave a dinner last evening to the members of his Cablest and the Diplomatic Corps.

A decree is published in the Official Gazette reducing punishment in cases of violation of ordinary criminal

Gen. Prime de Rivera will accompany the King on his visit to the Army of the North.

### TROUBLES IN SIAM. RUPICRES BETWEEN THE TWO KINGS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875. Intelligence has been received here that rupture has occurred between the First and Second Kings of Stam. They are father and son respectively Tue latter took refuge in the British Consulate at Bangkok. He has disbanded his ferces, and declines to ap-

A British gunboat has left Singapore for Bangkok to protect the interests of British subjects.

# FOREIGN NOTES.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.-The Prussian Diet was opened to-day by Herr Camphausen, Minister of Fi nances. The King's speech was devoted to local affair

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 16.-The London election case was tried to-day. Judges Galt and Gwynne decided that Major Walker is disqualified from sitting it Parliament for the next five years, and that he small pay all the costs of the petition. This is the first election trial in which the immer elect was found personally guilty of corrupt practices.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 17 .- The following are the names of the men lost by the wreck of the brig Hilda at Cheticamp: William Fitzpatrick, master: Thos. Larkin, mate: John Jones, William Spencer, Thomas Cogley, Joseph Crawley, and Michael Sweeney. The yeasel was owned by the Hou. J. C. Pope of Prince Ed-ward Island.

# LYNCHING IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17 .- G. W. Ullery, whose arrest for assault on a little girl nine years old, near Urbana, Ohio, on Tuesday last, has been previously reported, was hanged this morning by a mob of about 40 reported, was banged this morning by a mob of about so masked men, who went to the Juli, captured and bound the guards, battered down the doors, took the prisoner out, and after giving him a tew monutes to pray, manged and to a tree in front of the Court-mones. A large crowd gathered on the scene, but the 13 nehers has posted a strong guard, and the feeble efficies made to hierefer with them were unsuccessful. After all signs of life had ceased in the suspended man the lyuchers quietly dispersed, but the ody hung an hour before it was removed by the Coroner. Public opinion is decidedly in favor of the lynchers. The little girl it is thought cannot recover.

ROBBERY OF A DRY GOODS STORE. Boston, Jan. 17.-The dry goods store of Hocum, Hosford & Co., at Lowell, Mass., was entered by

### WASHINGTON.

AN INCREASED REVENUE NEEDED. POSED RESTORATION OF THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFER-\$45,000,000 A YEAR MORE NECESSARY TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Members of the Ways and Means Committee and the Secretary of the Treasury have been in frequent consultation for several weeks on the subject of the imperative necessity of adding to the revenue of the Government at least \$15,000,000 a year. The increase is needed for the expenses of the Government, and the manner in which it is to be obtained has been the question which the Secretary has endeavored, in connection with the Committee, to solve. It was proposed by the President and the Secretary to increase the tax on whisky 10 cents per gallon, but a majority of the Ways and Means Committee are opposed to any increase for two reasons - first, because it will revive that most mischievous of combinations, the Whisky Ring; and second, because, having had advance information as to the probable recommendations of the President, the whisky manufacturers have added so largely to their stock that there would be little revenue derived for a year or two, and it would be very difficult to collect the tax on whisky now on hand. The Secretary favors the renewal of the duty on tea and coffee, and the repeal of the the act of June, 1872, which reduced the duties on certain articles 10 per ceut, known as the "Horizontal reduction," and this will no doubt be done. A bill is now being prepared at the Treasury for the object stated, which will reduce the free list by restoring the duties on manufactures of flour, india rubber, kryolite, &c. Members of the Committee, after carefully examining the subject, believe that if all the sources of revenue suggested are increased, not more than \$20,-

PRINTING THE RECORDS OF THE WAR. VALUABLE DOCUMENTS, UNITED STATES AND CON-PEDERATE TO BE KEPT IN THE ARCHIVES-ONLY COPIES TO BE SENT TO THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE-PAVORABLE PROGRESS IN

PREPARING THEM FOR PUBLICATION. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The preparation for the publication of the official records of the late war, Federal and Confederate, under the act of last June, is making very favorable progress at the War Department. The plan adopted has been to print in the Department, on separate sheets, a dozen or so copies of each letter or dispatch. This obviates the necessity of copying them, or of exposing these valuable papers to the danger of loss by sending them to the Government printing office. By this plan, also, the copies of the documents are in convenient shape for the use of the editor and compiler. It is desirable to have this work pushed forward as rapidly as possible, in order that these interesting documents may be made accessible.

The suggestions made in the following letter seem

to be nothing more than just: The Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, House of Representatives. DEAR SIR: In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, approved June 23, 1874, \$15,000 was appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the records of the war of the Rebellion-Union and Confederate-and he was directed to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not heretofore copied or printed, and arranged in chronological order. In his annual estimates for 1875-76 the Secretary of War asks for \$15,000 to commence the work, and in his annual report for 1874 expresses the conviction that the appropriation should expresses the conviction that the appropriation should be larger than this estimate. Owing to the important and conflicental character of the records to be examined, the magnitude of the work, and the value of the documents from which the record will be prepared, the Secretary has been compelled to assign to the duty of preparing them for publication clerks of theid experience, and in whom he has conflicture, in order that not only the work may be well done, but that the records may be carefully preserved. In his report the Secretary says that the cierks "to whom the work has been assigned have been chosen on account of their comprehensive knowledge of the records and the events of the war."

Walle some additional force has been employed to copy some of the records, the greater part of the work is being done by gentlemen, who are arready in the Department, and who, while they receive only the small compensation of cerks of their grade, have all the responsibility of the work, and hone of the men so employed can be given extra compensation of account of

sponsibility of the work, and none of the men so em-noyed can be given extra compensation on account of existing statutes, to be effect that he Government em-poyé can receive any compensation but his regular salary for any public services whatever. The hardship is historated by the following case in point: The tele-grains of the War Department are emoraced in a series of several hundred volumes, which contain material most valuable and confinential—important both to the Government and individuals—with a mass of telegrams uninteresting and trifing in their character. But one or two persons in the Department have any infiniate ac-quaintance with these particular records, and access to them is only allowed to those officials in the Department or two persons in these particular records, and access to them is only allowed to those officials in the Department who have the run confidence of the Secretary of War. Under these ercumstances it would be inguly imposite to assign the work of preparing them for publication to in Eperienced persons, or to any of whose integrity and as fully the Secretary of War has not had proof. He has, therefore, assigned to the duty a genticinal in his own inmediates office, but who is engaged during office hours in his ordinary diffee and is compelled, therefore, to assort, copy, and arrange the telegrams long affect the customary hours for closing the Department. This work is performed in administration the duties required of him during eitles hours, and he during therefore, to a sort, copy, and arrange the believ, therefore, to a sort, copy, and arrange the telegrams long after the customary hours for closing the Department. This work is performed in admining to the quarter of the problem of the problem of the problem of law. Now, for reasons above stated, would it not be advisable to place the work in the hands of those who could devote their official time to its accomplishment?

This is an illustrative case, but it applies equally to other hodividuals.

It was for these reasons that the Secretary in his report recommended that when an appropriation for this work is made, authority be given to pay them for such exita services in addition to their satary as cierks.

It this recommendation is approved, a provise could be added to the claims making the appropriation, leaving it to the sound discretion of the Secretary of War to make payments for exita service on this work.

Approved: W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Approved: W. W. Belknap, Secretary of Machington, Jul. 12, 1278.

#### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FREEDMAN'S BANK DEPOSITORS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1875.

The bill now before the House Banking and Cur-

rency Committee for the settlement of the affairs of the Freedmau's Savings and Trust Company, which was prepared by a sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Farwell, Merriam, and Dunham, amends the present law by reducing the number of Commisioners from three to one, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is to give his whole time to the work and to have a salary of \$5,000, thus saving \$4,000 a year. He is given authority to seil property and compound debts, to the end that the speediest pos sible relief may be afforded depositors. He is directed to employ a competent attorney to examinaffairs of the bank, and to prepare and enter suits, both civil and criminal, against all and enter saits, both civil and criminal, against all officers, Directors and Trustees, who are legally responsible for the mususe of the funds of the bank. The sub-Committee rejected all applications to recommend a direct appropriation by Congress for the benefit of depositors, but in place of this a proposition was adopted which will afford considerable relief. This is the purchase by the Government of the bank hall-like. proposition was accepted when the foreign control of the bank building here, and a bill has been drawn authorizing this, as the Attorney-General's oline, which now reuts it, can make excellent use of it. This purchase, together with the cash on hand, will make the payment of the dividends of 20 per interest the control of the dividends of 20 per interest the control of the dividends of 20 per interest. THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD JOB.

The opponents of the Texas and Pacific and Atlantic Pacific Railroad bill will have to bestir themselves if they expect to defeat this greatest job of the session. The lobby in its behalf is now here in full force, and is unusually active and persistent in its labors. The present plan is to put it upon one of the last of the appropriation bills, should it fail to go through on its own merits, and this is to be done in the Senate. where the friends of the measure now claim a major ity in its favor. They think the Senate, having lone this, can force the House to agree or to defeat

the Appropriation bill. The whole thing is to be done at the close of the session, when it is expected the pressure of business will be greater than it has been at the end of any recent Congress, and the chance of passing such a job proportionately in-creases.

THE NAVAL CADETSHIP CASE. The House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday continued the investigation of the charge against Congressman Stowell of selling a naval cadetship. J. II. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, testified that at the time Graham wrote to Stowell, asking him to make "the designation" so that he (Graham) could raise some money. Graham was an applicant for the position of Special Pension Agent. This testimony was introduced to show that by "the designation" Graham meant his own appointment by the Commissioner of Pensions. Assistant Postmaster-General Routt testified that Stowell had never withdrawn his opposition in the matter of payments to the Danville Road, as had been asserted by Wagner, one of Graham's witnesses. Joseph King, Stowell's coachman, swore that he drove Stowell to the boat landing, where Graham got in, and that he then drove to the Baltimore depot. When being delayed by the breaking of a spring, Graham jumped out and ran to catch the train to Baltimore, Stowell remaining in the carriage, which then drove off. This contradicts Graham's testimony that he took Stowell into the depot, and there paid him \$500. It is understood that the testimony is now closed, with the exception of Mr. Stowell's statement which he will submit next Wednesday.

till which time the investigation was adjourned. THE PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE. The time is not yet fixed for the proposed consultation of leading Democrats, numbering in all between 30 and 40. Ex-Gov. McGoffin, Reverdy Johnson, Jeremiah M. Black, Mr. Kernan of New-York, and Mr. Eaton of Connecticut, are named as among them. None of the present members of Congress have been invited to the conference. The object is to consider the present condition of political affairs 000,000 per year additional will be obtained for the coming fiscal year.

PRINTING THE RECORDS OF THE WAR.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1875. Senttor Sargent and Representative Page were before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday to secure his approval of the latter's bill for the relief of Califernia brandy distillers. Mr. Douglass expressed himself in favor of the provision authorizing a distinctive stamp for the native product, but feared the other sec-tion, permitting fruit distillers to introduce coloring matter without being considered as rectifiers, would open the door to whisky frants. He, however, prom-ised a careful consideration of the matter.

The Commission of Engineers on the alluvial basin of the Mississippi will send their report to the President to norrow. The Commission recommend Government to-morrow. The Commission recommend covernment and for the purpose of reclaiming these allovial lands, and suggest the immediate appropriation of \$1,500,000 for Louisians, and \$500,000 each for Arkansas and Mississippi, to cluse existing breaks and crevasses. The permanent system of reclamation of these lands will, the Commission say, require at least \$46,000,000.

An argument was made resterday before the Secre-

tary of the Interior, on appeal from an order of the General Land Office, requiring the Highland Chief Mining Company of Utah to surrender to the Prince of Wales Mining Company the patent for that portion of the mine parented to the former, which is cut by the latter's vein. The case involves large values, and is argued by an army of prominent counsel.

Owing to the shortness of the season and the pressure

of other business, it is not supposed that Congress will No intimations have been given by any of the Supreme

Court Judges as to how they will decide the question concerning the value of the franc piece. Conclusions on all questions are held by them as confidential until pan-nicly announced. Whatever Treasury officials may say on the subject is supposition.

The Republican Senators in caucus yesterday morning decided that the Louisiana debate should be closed

in order to go on with the Appropriation bills on Mon-The President has approved the acts for the removal of the disabilities of Dabney H. Maury and Charles M. Fauntieroy of Virginia.

# [For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second page.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS. AN OMISSION IN THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Several days ago the twelfth article of the treaty concluded with the Tabe quache, Muache, Capote, Weminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Ulntah bands of Ute Indians, in Colorado. March 2, 1868, which provides "that an additional sum sufficient, in the discretion of Congress (but not to exceed \$30,000 per annum), to supply the wants of said Indians for food, shall be annually expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, until such time as said Indians shall be found to be capable of sus taining themselves. This sum of \$30,000 has been appropriated annually by Congress until the present uscal year, and although regularly estimated for in accordance with the provisions just quoted, it does not appear in the Appropriation the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as reported to the House of Representatives. It is respectfully submitted that these Iudians are not capable of sustaining themselves," and that the appropriation should be continued, as provided in the provision of the treaty above quoted, "until such time as said Indians shall be found to be capable of sustaining themselves." The articles of agreement concluded with these Indians by Mr. Brunot and ratified by Congress (see act of April 29, 1874, pamp. ed. State, at Large, p. 36) stipulate that " all the visions of the treaty of 1968, not altered by this agreement, shall continue in force." There is nothing in said agreement which alters the twelfth article of the Treaty of 1888 providing for this appropriation of \$89,000, nor is there supthing known to this office which would relieve the Government from the obligations incurred thereby. On the contrary, it was expressly understood by the Utes when coosenting, after long dissent, to the agreement of a cession of a portion of their reservation, that the compensation named in the agreement was a sum additional to that they were then receiving; and it cannot be made to appear to them in any other light than that the Government has taken a large and valuable portion of their reservation and now declines to pay them for it. It should be stated, further, that these Indians have at no distant day to be taken up and supported entirely, to keep them from depredating and fighting, as the Sloux are now fed, unless they can receive such aid as will enable them to begin their self-support in herding sheep and cattle. by this agreement, shall continue in

THE IRON PUDDLERS' STRIKE.

THE AGREEMENT TO RESUME WORK RESCINDED BY THE UNIONS-DESTITUTION AND STARVATION AMONG THE LOCKED-OUT LABORERS-THE MAT-TER TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17 .- The agreement of a large number of the puddlers to resume work at \$4 50, the proposed reduction of the mill owners, made on Thursday, created the most intense excitement among the members of the Union, which cuiminated yesterday in meetings being held by all the subordinate Unions, when sufficient pressure was brought to bear to rescind the previous agreement to resume work. The principal mills were ready to resume work to-morrow, and had called conferences with their employes on Friday and Satarduy, but yesterday the propositions for work were rejected by all the Unions, and money was appropriated to continue the lock-out. A number of the puddlers are to continue the lock-out. A number of the puddlers are in the most destitute elecumstances, and hundreds of others who are thrown out of employment by the action of the puddlers are at the point of starvation. The local press contain starting details of the suffering at the point and in the vicinity of all the mills in Aleghany City. The poor fund is totally inadequate to supply the drain upon it, some days there being from 500 to 1,000 applicants for relief, most of them being men who can get no employment in consequence of the lock-out. The matter will probably be brought to the attention of the Grand Jucy.

THE BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD TROUBLE. Bosron, Jan. 17.-The President of the Boson and Lowell Railroad will publish a letter to-morrow morning in behalf of the Corporation, defining the posttion of the road in regard to its recent troubles, and defending its policy. It is thought that popular indigua-

# PRICE FOUR CENTS. LIFE IN PARIS.

LETTER FROM ARSENE HOUSEAVE.

PARISIAN GOSSIP ABOUT COUNT YON ARNIM AND NEWSPAPERS - ACTRESSES AND DUCHESSES DEATH OF A NIGHT-WALKER.

PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Paris, Dec. 21 .- All the wits of Paris bave said their word in regard to Count von Arnim, who was himself a wit, and nothing more. He was for a mo ment as cefebrated as if he had committed a murder and been defended by Maitre Lachaud. He only needs a knotted cord in his prison to make as much noise as Marshal Bazaine. Two memorable treasons; I say treasons, for they both betrayed themselves A man cannot serve two masters at once, and Marshal Bazaine and M. von Arnim tried to serve their country and their ambition, especially the latter. For this reason they have been personally fustigated by public opinion.

This proves how journalism has supplanted di-plomacy. This trial taught us nothing which we did not know before, because on every subject in the four quarters of the world, the newspaper opens its hands, full of truths. This was the opin terday of the Princess Troubetzkoi, the Duke de Gramont, and the Vicomte de la Guéronnière, who were dining with Emile de Girardin. I suppose when M. de Girardin comes to power he will suppress all the futile mysteries of diplomacy. You know that M. de Girardin believes he has the gift of resuscitating dead newspapers. He accomplished this miracle with La Literie, whose 20 subscribers be bought for 20,000 france (\$4,000). In a few days he printed 20,000 copies. But you cannot perform mira-cles every day. He has paid \$40,000 for the 200 subscribers of La France. How many has he to-day! Yet be is still the same sprightly wit and energetic spirit. But this time he has made himself the advocate of a bad cause-because it is the good cause You know that in France, if you wish success, you must only defend desperate causes.

The Embassador of Germany was anxious to know whether people would come to him more or less after all this scandal of Count von Arnim. At the last reception he had the official and the foreign society. but with the exception of M. Thiers and M. de Broglie, two great ministers without portfolios, there was not a Frenchman nor a Frenchwomen Madame de Rothschild made no mistake in the doo Although I wish to write nothing but worldy gossip

I should find myself talking polities unless I took care. You have a correspondent here who has a hundred eyes to see everything and a skiilful pen to say everything. He judges from a higher point of view, not being blinded by our passions. I leave him to speak, therefore, of the great affairs of the Old World. But he will permit me to mention politicians when I find them on the woman's side. A fete which was not political was given yesterday by Madame Rattazzi, in the little palace of the Duke of Aquila, avenue de l'Impéra-trice. People have not ceased to call the avenue by this name. The old baptism effaces the subsequent ones. It is time to have done with these changes of name which prevent provincials from finding their way in Paris. It is about as if you should change the names in history. To be logical, you ought to call the Commentaries of Casar the Commentaries of Brutus.

Madame Rattazzi gave for the benefit of the poan amusing performance, with Mile. Virginia Dejazet, Mile. Favart, Mile. Rousseil, and ladies of quality who wish to remain anonymous-among others the Marquise de Pepoli. One day when Mile. Rachel found herself socially at the house of the Countess Castellane, she was asked by the Marquise de Fénélon to pass out first from the salon to the dining-room. Mile, Rachel bowed and refused.

"Let me insist, Mademoiselle Rachet, you are such great actress." "After you, Madame la Marquise," responded

Mile. Rachel, with her fine smile.

She was right, for fashionable women always play comedy well. The reason is simple enough. The actresses nearly all go to the Conservatoire, which is a bad school; while the fashionable women go to the school of society from their earliest years. It is there they learn the art of the fan, the art of lying, of talking without saying anything, of speaking so as to disguise their thoughts, of blushing and weeping, and of laughing to mask the heart. For everywoman becomes unnatural, the better bred woman she is. It is not surprising, therefore, that the women of society played so well yesterday at the Theater Rattazzi, where they gave "Bertha's Piano." Not Loving Too Much is Loving Too Little," and 'Horace and Lydia." It is known that the lady of the house has twenty times played this antique gem of Ponsard with Ponsard himself. Sae was always charming in it. She wears the peplum and repeats the amorous verses with all the grace of the Lasbian women. As a contrast, Mile, Rousseil declaimed some heroic lines with all the energy of a superb beauty. She is at present the stage idol of Paris-Since she has been playing the Idole at the Arts Theater, all the managers are on their knees to her, except the manager of the Français, who is on Lis knoes to Mile. Croisette. Mile. Rousseil just now told me that she was to make a visit to America next year. Since Mile. Rachel you have seen nothing like it. She has dramatic genius in the highest degree. If she played with a fan, she would break ten every evening. But she can run the gamut of sentiment with all the science of the woman and the artist.

heart." Besides, the theater is a school of mannersfor actresses. There was plenty of beau monde at this soirce, Gen. Turr, the Prince Galitzin, M. de Rothschild, Lord Sunderland, Louis Blanc, Count Bouille, Gen. du Barail, the historian of Alcibiades, Angel de Miranda, the Duke de Frias, Gen. Wolff, Gustave de Molinari, Major Rattazzi, Octave Femilet, Clesinger, Gen. Blanchard, a whole brigade of pretty women. Italian Marchionesses, Spanish Duchesses, English and American ladies, and some Parisiennes.

Paris lost yesterday a night-walker who has left

Where have you learned all that ?" "In my

no fellow. He was a friend of mine, and his name was Charles Coligny. He was buried with some display, at night, for it is dark at 5 o'clock. I was, therefore, not altogether lucid in my eloquence speaking over his remains. I had given a tomb to Gérard de Nerval ; I gave the same one to Charles Coligny, not through economy, as a retired shopkeeper might think, but because there was more than one point of resemblance between these two poets. Both of them thought that gas had advantageously replaced the sun. They therefore went to bed in the morning and got up at night. They came together one evening. Gérard on the point of putting an end to his life, Coligny still believing in his dreams, but not having twenty-four sous between them. Do not suppose that the money question had any consequence for them; they were the sort of men to whom every one extends a Scottish hospitality. They were free spirits who cared nothing for the pomps and vanities of this world. They only believed in the passing hour. In reality they were wise because they lived as they pleased. No one could regulate either of them. I had given to Gérard de Nerval a little pavilion in my old Beaujon hotel. He could have lived there, among books, in a garden full of vines, having only a step to walk to breakfast and dine with me. But he would not stay a fortnight in the pavilion because he was compelled to rise in the morning and go to bed at night. That was not his affair at all. But those who do not give their reason the benefit of the sunlight, always nanged end badly. Gérard de Nerval himself in the Rue de la Vielle Lanterney and Coligny has just died with a waist like a barrel gained, as he said, by "effacing" some 50 glasses of

beer nightly. His evening began at 6 and ended at